Dentaria laciniata.—In Vol. I. of the Gazette I notice some remarks on variations in *Dentaria laciniata*, Muhl. A year ago while botanizing in Williamstown, Mass., I came across a few plants which had very much the aspect of *D. diphylla*, L., having the two alternate leaves with ovate leaflets, but the lateral leaflets of the stem leaves were 2-parted and the terminal 3-lobed; the lateral leaflets of the root leaves 2-divided and the terminal 3-parted. The divisions were cut-toothed or even lobed. The root stock seemed to be intermediate between that of *D. diphylla* and of *D. laciniata*. I consulted with the late Prof. Tenney and he thought it might be *D. laciniata*, but as this had never been found before in Williamstown, and *D. diphylla* was very common near it, I put it in my herbarium with the name *D. diphylla*, L. This spring I sent a specimen to Dr. Gray, who replied, "One of the least laciniate forms of *D. laciniata*." The "Manual" says: "All these species except the first (*D. maxima*, Nutt., *D., heterophylla* Nutt., *D. laciniata*, Muhl., and *B. multifida*, Muhl.,) probably run together." The query arises in my mind, Why except the first? The "Manual" also says of *D. diphylla*, "petals white." I have found them often with a decidedly pink coloring. Perhaps this will be a partial answer to Mr. Meehan's question in the Gazette of February, 1877. I hope Botanists will study up the variations in this genus and report results.—C. H. Ford.

Recent Publications.—*American Journal of Science and Arts*, April.—There is a short review of the "Flora of Tropical Africa; by Daniel Oliver. Vol. III. *Umbelliferæ* to *Ebenaceæ*." The order of Compositæ is represented by 117 genera, 17 being peculiar to this Flora. The only large genus is *Vernonia*, with 78 species.

The American Naturalist, May.—W. J. Beal has an interesting illustrated paper on the "Hairs and Glandular Hairs of Plants, their Forms and Uses."

Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, March.—Prof. O. R. Willis has an article on the "Growth of Exogens," and Mr. N. L. Britton gives quite an extensive table on the subject of the fall of leaves.

List of Native and Exotic Ferns in the Green-Houses and Grounds of J. Warren Merrill, Cambridge, Mass.—This is quite a formidable list and surely shows great labor on the part of the proprietor and no sparing of expense. Mr. Merrill wishes to exchange dried fronds with those who have new varieties in duplicate.

A Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Higher Cryptogams growing without cultivation within thirty miles of Yale College. Published by the Berzelius Society.—This is an elegantly published list prepared by the students of the Sheffield Scientific School. There is an introduction by Prof. D. C. Eaton, and also a good map of the territory embraced. The Phaenogams foot up 1,233 species, the Cryptogams (including *Acrogens, Musci and Hepaticæ*) 273, making 1,506 species enumerated in the catalogue.

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Part III.—September, October, November and December, 1877.

Ferns of North America by Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, Parts IV and V.—This publication is making its appearance much more promptly than was expected and the double number before us shows as fine workmanship as any of the preceeding numbers. If anything, the plates are finer than before and the ferns lie as fresh before you as if just pressed. This number contains plates and descriptions of *Aspidium Nevadense*, Eaton (n. sp.), *Pellæa densa*, Hook., and *P. pulchella*, Fee., *Cheilanthes viscida*, Davenport, and *C. Clevelandii*, Eaton, *Asplenium unitum*, R. Br., *Anemia Mexicana*, Klotzch, and *A. adiantifolia*, Swartz, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L., and *A. Septentrionale*. Hoffm. Our only objection is that the plate of *Asplenium unitum* is so large that it does not allow any room for trimming when we come to bind.